THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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MADRID, *May* 16.

[illegible] write from Lisbon, that the weak and languid condition of the King occasions some commotions at court. The Noblemen attached to the Queen want to confer on her the management of affairs; whilst the Marquis de Pombal, and several Grandees are for placing the government in the hands of the Princess of Brazil. Some [illegible] think that his C[illegible]

Portug[illegible] [illegible] those pre[illegible] [illegible]ments.

GIBRALTAR, *March* 25. The [illegible] act of parliament respecting the American colonies, has been received here, with orders to put it in execution. In consequence of which, two frigates have sailed from this place, one to cruize off Cadiz, the other off Lisbon, in order to seize any American armed or trading ships they may fall in with.

PETERSBURGH, *April* 26. This afternoon died, after a few days illness, her Imperial Highness the Great Dutchess of Russia. This fatal event has given her Imperial Majesty and the Great Duke the deepest affliction, and her loss is most sincerely and universally lamented throughout the empire.

May 10. If we may credit the letters from Spain, a rupture between the Court and Portugal seems inevitable.

The same day his Most Christian Majesty declared the Marquis de [illegible] his ambassador to his Britannic Majesty, in the room of the Duke de Guines, by the title of the Duke de Guines.

LONDON, *May* 22.

YESTERDAY a report was circulated, that New York was entirely destroyed, but whether by the provincials, after the manner of Boston, or by the King's troops, it is not said.

A letter from Cadiz says, "An American privateer is arrived at this port. The vessel is a frigate built, mounts 28 guns, 9 pounders, and is commanded by Capt. James Blake."

They write from Jamaica, that the snow Hawke, of 12 guns, commanded by a Lieutenant belonging to Admiral Gayton's ship had, after a very severe engagement off Cape Nichola Mole, taken an American privateer of 16 guns, and carried her into Port Royal harbour, where there are at present 14 American prizes.

In Lord Howe's fleet were shipped a vast number of small cannon for the use of the army: They are on a new construction, mostly about four pounders, so contrived that one horse will carry two of them at a great rate, in any roads, through the thickest woods.

Yesterday in consequence, as it is imagined, of the above alarming intelligence, the different stocks fell two per cent.

Lord Stormont will return on his embassy to France, immediately after the King's birth-day. It is said Sir James Yorke is ordered home from the Tagus, on some very important matters.

It is said that the Lords of the Admiralty have issued an order for the raising six thousand more marines.

They write from St. Maloes, that the Commander in Chief of the marine department there had ordered four American vessels laden with muskets, pistols, swords, bayonets, &c. to reland their cargoes and proceed home in ballast.

Another Admiral, we hear, will shortly make his appearance at Spithead.

June 10. This day his Majesty reviewed, on Wimbleton common, General Burgoyne's regiment of light dragoons, who are on their march to Portsmouth, to embark for America.

Advice is just received that the following ships are taken by the provincial privateers, viz. the James, Littledale, and the Norfolk, Grindal, of Whitehaven; the Henry and Esther, Helles, and Stakelby, Wat, from London.

Extract of a letter from BARBADOS, *April* 13, 1776.

"As great a hurry as I am in, it is impossible to let drop my pen without touching upon the public calamities of our country. Indeed it is not, especially when I feel myself likely to fall one of the first victims, or my slaves rather, to the general scarcity of provisions. We are upon our last hogshead of half rotten beans, and have no other resource than to [illegible] more than half gotten ship corn, and the [illegible] be brought in[illegible] any of the towns. Is this the way the Mini[illegible] at conquest over the American rebels, through the desti[illegible] of the most loyal subjects in all the King's dominions? Admi[illegible]ord Howe's orders, says a daily paper, are to sail in[illegible] Philadelphia, and going in person to the Con[illegible] demand [illegible] in which he is to hear the terms the colo[illegible] upon, [illegible]make propositions, and give them a month [illegible] [illegible]ears to be effectually legalizing that assembly [illegible] that rough reasoned so much against in the Ho[illegible] But it was reported yesterday that advice was recei[illegible] Parker, with his squadron, consisting of nine ships, [illegible] Leeward Islands, and that it was feared he inten[illegible] Charleston.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *April* [illegible]

"The day before yesterday several Gentlemen of th[illegible] America embarked on board an armed vessel in this port, [illegible] Congress, with proposals to the States of Holland, and [illegible] France, Spain, and Portugal, inviting them to trade with [illegible] Thousand provincial troops from General Washington's ar[illegible] yesterday noon in high spirits; amongst them are several Ge[illegible] and engineers.

"All America seems so engaged in war that no other co[illegible] in any place: It will from necessity teach us the wholesom[illegible] frugality and economy. Manufactories of flax, wool, and [illegible] are carrying on in all the colonies, that the poor may live, and [illegible] be obliged with their labour. We are well supplied with D[illegible] goods, and soon shall with French; it is impossible the men of war [illegible] our vessels, though they lie at the Hook on purpose; we have [illegible] creeks and harbours they know nothing of. Our Congress have [illegible] our ports by a proclamation, allowing a trade to all the world [illegible] except Great Britain and her West India islands. Never was a people [illegible] united to oppose ministerial measures than all America are."

[illegible] English and Irish fishing vessels at the Newfoundland fishery, which [illegible] [illegible] they ever were in any former year, will have no occasion to go to [illegible] Straits with their cargoes for a market, as there will be a call for all they can get for our fleet and army on the American coast, and in the West India islands this season.

The following is part of a letter received from St. John's, Antigua.

—— "The commander of the Nimrod, an armed brigantine, of [illegible] guns, belonging to this place, going past Martinico, where two American vessels lay taking in arms, went and demanded them to be delivered up to him, but the commander of Martinico fort ordered him to depart, or he would detain him and his crew; the Captain immediately sailed here and informed the Admiral, who acquainted him, that he should have stood out a few leagues to sea, and waited for the above vessels coming out of port, and then have made prizes of them."

The Aaron, Capt. Drinkwater, who is arrived at Dover, from Montserrat, with new sugars for London, brings advice, that all kinds of provisions in that island were exceeding scarce, owing to their having no supplies from America, and that the people began to be very much afraid they should be in great want, unless they were relieved by some ships from England and Ireland very soon.

A revolt amongst the provincials was talked of so seriously when the last advices left America, that some of the principal leaders of the rebellion began to tremble for the consequences; the dissatisfaction, it is said, arose on the proclamation of the Congress, which made the penalty no less than death for any one who refused to take as payment, [illegible] which they had issued.

This morning four large Dutch ships, lately taken in the transport service, arrived at Spithead. They will carry from 600 to 900 tons, and we are informed, are to be entirely loaded with provisions from Ireland, for the use of the army in North America. They are to join the fleet at Plymouth.

Yesterday an express was sent to Corke and Waterford, for the ships loading with provisions at those ports to hold themselves in readiness to sail by the 4th of June, to join the fleet the first fair wind, as they are already.

Letters from the Bay of Honduras, dated the 4th of April, mention that several families from different parts of America had lately arrived

, and that ſeveral others were expected, in order to ſettle in that
on account of the diſturbances in all parts of America.

following letter from [illegible] ſon to his ſon-in-law ſent General HOWE *in* AMERICA,
of the Council of NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, *May* 21, 1776.

bt of my laſt letters to Adminiſtration convinc-
this city and province is the only ſpot in America
war with effect againſt the rebels; and that in conſe-
expected this ſpring, as well as thoſe now under your
ordered either; it may be neceſſary and adviſeable to
through [illegible] ſound, between Connecticut and Long Iſland;
[illegible] to give a deſcription: It is 230 miles long,
in wheat and every other kind of corn, [illegible]
hogs, &c. is very populous, and [illegible]
as well as the other parts of it, all good and loyal
they have lately given proof, and only wait to be [illegible]
The [illegible] has a plain on it at leaſt 24 miles [illegible]
country about it, is 20 miles from the city of New
[illegible] oppoſite to it; New Jerſey about 30 miles diſtant;
Maryland 130; Rhode Iſland 150 miles: So that in
the army can ſubſiſt without any ſuccour from Britain
in five or ſix days invade and reduce any of the above
Add to theſe great advantages, that the poſſeſſion
and Huttled iſland, would be the deſtruction of this city;
there muſt would be no need, for all principal inhabitants
with the Crown; particularly all my brethren the members of
; but as the moſt now commands, prudence forbids them
without a military force. You have many with you who are
well with the navigation of the Sound. The ſpot which I
[illegible] at is Cow Bay. W. SMITH.

news which has tranſpired, brought by the packet from Ha-
[illegible] of what was before reported of General Howe,
having arrived there, after a long and dangerous paſſage,
had loſt many of his men, eſpecially the ſick and wounded
[illegible] in their hurry out of the hoſpital when they quitted
It alſo brought an account, that the army is ſo much reduced
[illegible] to attempt any thing againſt the Americans, till a rein-
[illegible] arrives from England. That when the packet left the place,
[illegible] had not received any intelligence of the ſucceſs which at-
[illegible] Sullivan. That unleſs ſome victualling ſhips arrive
[illegible] the army would be in a ſtarving condition, and it was impoſſible for
that colony to ſupply them with the common neceſſaries of life, nor could
they go to any other place, nor did the General believe himſelf quite ſafe
there, for though the inhabitants of Nova Scotia made no reſiſtance on his
landing, yet he was very apprehenſive of a deſign to take the advantage
of his unhappy ſituation, and betray him and his ſmall force in the hands
of the provincials, as he had got intelligence that ſome of the principal
people of that colony, ſince his landing, had ſet off for Philadelphia, to
give the Congreſs, as it was ſuppoſed, an account of the General's de-
plorable ſituation. The ſhips therefore were kept in readineſs for them
to embark, in caſe the provincials ſhould ſend an army down upon them.

NEWPORT, *Auguſt* 14.

A GENTLEMAN from the eaſtward informs, that the Hancock privateer, of Philadelphia, has taken and carried into Marblehead, a large tranſport from England, with 250 Heſſian troops on board. She has alſo taken a Jamaica ſhip, laden with [illegible] hogſheads of ſugar, and 200 puncheons of rum, and carried her into Newbury Port.

PORTSMOUTH *(New Hampſhire) Aug.* 17.

BY Captain Ladd, who arrived here in eighteen days from Cape [illegible]ola Mole, we are informed, that the fleet of ſugar ſhips was to ſail the ſecond of Auguſt from Jamaica, under convoy of one twenty gun ſhip; that a French ſhip convoyed him through the windward paſſage, and informed him France and Spain had declared war againſt Portugal.

PROVIDENCE, *Auguſt* 17.

WEDNESDAY laſt arrived here, from a ſhort cruiſe of a month, the privateer ſloop Diamond, Captain Chaſe, of this port, and brought in a prize ſhip from Dominica bound to Briſtol. The following paſſengers were on board, viz. a youth about ſeven years of age, ſon to the Governor of Dominica; Mr. Hutchinſon, a member of the Council of that iſland; and Mr. Charles Hobby Hubbart, of Boſton. This Gentleman arrived at Antigua from England in December laſt, in a tranſport ſhip, where, on account of his attachment to the Britiſh cauſe, he was apprehended and confined in goal upwards of ſix months, great part of the time in a dungeon.

Another prize ſhip, taken by the Diamond, arrived here on Sunday laſt.

Capt. Chaſe informs, that a privateer from Boſton [illegible] from the Weſt Indies, bound to Newfoundland, having on board [illegible] a good cargo, 500 johannaſſes.

Extract of a letter from a planter in Grenada, *to his friend in* [illegible] *dated June* 28, *found on board the ſhip* Friendſhip, *lately taken by the* [illegible]mond *privateer of this port.*

"All things in [illegible] iſlands, at this juncture, afforded a moſt gloomy proſpect. [illegible] for the Negroes are not to be purchaſed, [illegible] all ſorts of commodities for the manufacture of ſugar are almoſt three times the price they were the laſt year; whilſt, at the ſame time, the Dutch and French iſlands abound with every thing. In ſhort, calamity is our preſent lot, and God only knows when it will end."

HARTFORD, *Auguſt* 26.

LAST Saturday a number of Gentlemen were brought to this town from New York, where they were lately taken up on ſuſpicion of entertaining ſentiments unfriendly to the American States. We hear they are ſoon to ſet out for Norwich, where (for the preſent) they are deſtined to remain.

Laſt Monday, David Matthews, Eſq; Mayor of the city of New York, was brought to this town from Litchfield, and on Friday returned, having obtained liberty to remain there, under the care of Capt. Moſes Seymour.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 3.

SATURDAY's poſt brings us the agreeable intelligence of General Waſhington having effected a ſafe retreat for our army out of Long Iſland, in ſpite of the great numbers in that commanded by Howe. They have brought every thing off with them, except ſome very large cannon, which they ſpiked up, and a few out ſentries. In the ſkirmiſhes, which have been for theſe ſeveral days paſt, the enemy have loſt upwards of 1000 men, and we not much more than 500. They have ſent a flag of truce, offering to exchange General Sullivan and Lord Stirling for [illegible] Generals they have priſoners; but as we have them not, it is ſuppoſed they are killed. The manner in which our retreat was performed reflects the higheſt credit upon our Commander in Chief, and the officers in general.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *Auguſt* [illegible].

"In a council of war held yeſterday, it was determined that our lines on Long Iſland were not tenable, and therefore the council concluded to evacuate them.

"Lord Stirling and General Sullivan are priſoners. General Howe allowed General Sullivan a flag, by which he informed us of this, and that he was politely treated."

Extract of a letter dated CAPE FRANCOIS, *Auguſt* 10.

"Although our government appears here in a profound tranquillity, letters of undoubted authority, juſt arrived from France, inform us, that an armament is now fitting out at Breſt of 20 ſail of the line, 12 frigates, and 14,000 land forces, whoſe deſtination it is preſumed, is for this place. I think this armament will occaſion no uneaſineſs to your continent, as France has from the beginning ſhewn ſuch a partiality in favour of your cauſe, and now does in a more open manner. You have none but zealous friends in this iſland; and if there are any Tories, they are from your parts. The American veſſels have our ports open to them, and they will be protected."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *dated Auguſt* 31.

"You are no doubt ſurpriſed to hear of our ſudden retreat from Long Iſland, but it was thought abſolutely eſſential from our ſituation. We were under a neceſſity of marching out and attacking them upon their own ground, or ſuffering ourſelves to have been ſtarved into a ſurrender. Firſt, becauſe they were entrenching within 200 yards of our lines, which were very weak, and incapable of withſtanding their heavy cannon, and our men, from their ſituation, began to grow [illegible] uneaſy; and ſecondly, becauſe their ſhipping might have run up the Eaſt river, and cut out our reſources of proviſion, and every other neceſſary. The retreat was conducted with the greateſt ſecrecy, and by 6 o'clock in the morning we had every thing embarked. There never was a man that behaved better upon the occaſion than General Waſhington; he was on horſeback the whole night, and never left the ferry ſtairs till he had ſeen the whole of his troops embarked."

Extract of a letter from CROWN POINT, *August* 27

"Our fleet, conſiſting of 3 ſchooners, 1 large ſloop, 4 gondolas, and 4 gallies, now lie in Lake Champlain, near Crown Point, and expect to ſail in three days; they lay in a narrow paſſage of the Lake, to prevent the enemy from paſſing. We have information that the enemy are on their way to this place from St. John's, but they have no other craft than battoes. If they come, I truſt we ſhall give them a warm reception, as our fleet is well fitted and manned. We have now at Ticonderoga about 3500 effective men, and more coming in daily. The fort, and every height and point about it, are well fortified. Beſides, we have the command of the lakes."

July 31. "There is now an expedition determined on to Florida, where the enemy have about 1000 men poſted at St. Auguſtine."

Extract of a letter from LONG ISLAND, *Auguſt* 28.

"Yeſterday's occurrences, no doubt, will be deſcribed to you various ways. I embrace this leiſure moment to give an authentick account as I am able. A large body of the enemy that landed ſome time ſince on Long Iſland, at the end of a beautiful plain, had extended their troops about ſix miles from the place of their firſt landing. There were at this time 11 regiments of our troops poſted in different parts of the woods, between our lines and the enemy, through which they muſt paſs if they attempted any thing againſt us. Early in the morning our ſcouting parties diſcovered a large body of the enemy, both horſe and foot, advancing on the Jamaica road towards us. I was deſpatched to General Putnam, to inform him of it.—On my way back, I diſcovered, as I thought, our battalion on a hill coming in, dreſſed in hunting ſhirts, and was going on to join them, but was ſtopped by a number of our ſoldiers, who told me they were the enemy in our dreſs. Upon this I prevailed on a ſerjeant and two men to halt and fire on them, which produced a ſhower of bullets, and we were obliged to retire.

"In the mean time, the enemy, with a large body, penetrated through the woods on our right and centre, or front, and about 9 o'clock landed another body on their right, the whole ſtretching acroſs the fields and woods between our works and our troops, and ſending out parties, accompanied with light horſe, which harraſſed our ſurrounded and ſurpriſed new troops, who however ſold their lives dear. Our forces then made towards our lines; but the enemy had taken poſſeſſion of the ground before them, by ſtolen marches. Our men broke through parties after parties, but ſtill found the enemy's troops before them. Cols. Small- [illegible] head, had collected on an eminence, and made a good ſtand; but the enemy fired a field piece on them, and being greatly ſuperiour in number, obliged them to retreat into a marſh, and finding it out of their power to withſtand about 6000 men, they waded through the mud and water to a mill oppoſite them. Their retreat was covered by the ſecond battalion, which had got into our lines. Col. Lutz's, and the New England regiments, after this, made ſome reſiſtance in the woods; but were obliged, by ſuperiour numbers, to retire.

"Colonels Miles's and Broadhead's battalions, finding themſelves ſurrounded, determined to fight and run. They did ſo, and broke through Engliſh, Heſſians, &c. and diſperſed horſe, and at laſt came in with conſiderable loſs. Colonel Parry was early in the day ſhot through the head, encouraging his men. Eighty of our battalion came in this morning, having forced their way through the enemy's rear, and come round by way of Hell Gate; and we expect more, who are miſſing, will come in the ſame way."

Extract of a letter from New York, *Sept.* 1.

Laſt Monday morning we went over to Long Iſland, and about midnight we were alarmed by the return of ſome of our ſcouting parties, who adviſed us that the Engliſh were in motion, and coming up the iſland with ſeveral field-pieces. It was generally thought not to be the main body, but only a detachment, with a view to poſſeſs themſelves of ſome advantageous heights; upon which near 3000 men were ordered out, conſiſting chiefly of the Penſylvania and Maryland troops, to attack them on their march. About ſun-riſe, we came up with a very large body of them. The Delaware and Maryland battalions made one party. Col. Atlee, with his battalion a little before us, had taken poſt in an orchard and behind a barn, and on the approach of the enemy he gave them a very ſevere fire, which he bravely kept up for a conſiderable time until they were near ſurrounding him, when he retreated to the woods. The enemy then advanced towards us, upon which Lord Stirling, who commanded, immediately drew us up in a line, and offered them battle in the true Engliſh taſte. The Britiſh army then advanced within about 300 yards of us, and began a very heavy fire from their cannon and mortars, for both the balls and ſhells flew very faſt, now and then taking off a head. Our men ſtood it amazingly well, not even one of them ſhewed a diſpoſition to ſhrink.

"Our orders were not to fire until the enemy came within 50 yards of us, but when they perceived we ſtood their fire ſo coolly and reſolutely, they declined coming any nearer, although treble our number. In this ſituation we ſtood from ſun-riſe till 12 o'clock, the enemy firing upon us the chief part of the time, when the main body of their army, by a route we never dreamed of, had entirely ſurrouneed us, and drove within the lines, or ſcattered in the woods, all our men, except the Delaware and Maryland battalions, who were ſtanding at bay with double their number. Thus ſituated, we were ordered to attempt a retreat, by fighting our way through the enemy, who had poſted themſelves, and nearly filled every field and road between us and our lines. We had [illegible] treated a quarter of a mile before we were fired upon by an ava[illegible] the enemy, and thoſe upon our rear were playing up[illegible] artillery. Our men fought with more than Roman vi[illegible] convinced would have ſtood until they were ſhot down to a [illegible] We forced the advanced party, which firſt attacked us, to give way, through which opening we got a paſſage down to the ſide of a marſh, ſel[illegible] before waded over, which we paſſed, and then ſwam a narrow river, all the time expoſed to the fire of the enemy. The companies commanded by Captains Ramſay and Scott were in the front, and ſuſtained the firſt fire of the enemy, when hardly a man fell.

"The whole of the right wing of our battalion, thinking it impoſſible to paſs through the marſh, attempted to force their way through the woods, where they were almoſt to a man killed or taken. The Maryland battalion has loſt 259 men, amongſt whom are 12 officers. Captains Veazey and Bowey, the firſt certainly killed; Lieutenants Butler, Stevens, Dent, Courſey, Muſe, Brawl; Enſigns Coats and Fernandes, who of them are killed, or who priſoners, is yet uncertain. Many of the officers loſt their ſwords and guns. We have ſince entirely abandoned Long Iſland, bringing off all our military ſtores.

"Generals Sullivan and Stirling are both priſoners. Colonels Atlee, Miles, and Piper, are alſo taken. There are about 1000 men miſſing in all. We took a few priſoners. By a Lieutenant we took, we underſtand they had about 23,000 men on the iſland that morning. Moſt of our Generals were upon a high hill in our lines, viewing us with glaſſes. When we began our retreat, they could ſee the enemy we had to paſs through, though we could not. Many of them thought we would ſurrender in a body, without firing. When we began the attack, General Waſhington wrung his hands, and cried out, *Good God, my brave fellows I muſt this day loſe!* Major Gueſt commanded the Maryland battalion, the Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel being both at York; Captains Adams and Lucas were ſick. The Major, Captain Ramſay, and Lieutenant Plunkett, were foremoſt, and within 40 yards of the enemy's muzzles, when they were fired upon by the enemy, who were chiefly under cover of an orchard, ſave a few that ſhewed themſelves, and pretended to give up, clubbing their firelocks until we came within that diſtance, when immediately preſented and blazed in our faces; they entirely overſhot us, and killed ſome men away behind in the rear. I had the ſatisfaction of dropping one of them the firſt fire I made. I was ſo near I could not miſs. I diſcharged my rifle ſeven times that day, as deliberately as I ever did at a mark, and with as little perturbation."

To the PRINTERS.

GETLEMEN,

Be kind enough to oblige a cuſtomer, by inſerting the following piece.

LIONEL.

AN ACROSTIC.

BENEATH a canopy of royal ſtate
Every beauteous nymph was ſat;
The little god around them flew,
Surveyed their charms, and brought to view
Every grace that in them ſhone,
Yet *one* excell'd, and ſhe alone.

The fam'd bright Venus from the ſkies
O'er dusky regions downward flies,
Minerva too, both jealous grown:
Kind Heaven ſent a challenge down
(Inform'd of ſuch ſuperior worth)
Nor thought a mortal could have birth,
Such wild [illegible] here on earth.

Of YORK *County.*

CHARLESTOWN *(S. C.) Aug.* 2.

WE hear that the fort on Sullivan's Iſland will be in future called FORT MOULTRIE, in honour of the gallant officer who commanded there on the memorable 28th day of June, 1776.

The loſs of the garriſon was as follows: Artillery. Killed, 1 matroſs. Wounded, 4 matroſſes. 2d regiment. Killed, 1 Serjeant, 9 rank and file. Wounded, Lieutenants Gray and Hall, the fife-major, 1 ſerjeant, 23 rank and file. Total. Killed 12; wounded 23.

The officers were but ſlightly wounded, and are now well; 5 of the killed privates are ſince dead.

The works are very little damaged; but hardly a hut or tree on the iſland eſcaped the ſhot entirely. Many thouſands of the enemy's ſhot were picked up on the iſland.

Gen. Lee was at Haddrell's Point at the beginning of the action, came in a boat, through a thick fire, to the fort, where he ſtayed. He ſays, in the whole courſe of his military ſervice he never ſaw better; and cannot ſufficiently praiſe both officers and men for their coolneſs and intrepidity. The behaviour of the ſailors is to be remembered: For in the beginning of the action the flag was ſhot away; which being obſerved by ſerjeant Jaſper, of the grenadiers, he immediately jumped from one of the embrazures upon the beach, took up the flag, and fixed it on a ſponge ſtaff; with it in his hand he mounted the merlon, and, notwithſtanding the ſhot flew as thick as hail around him, he leiſurely fixed it. Serjeant M'Donald, of the grenadiers company, while exerting himſelf in a very diſtinguiſhed manner, was cruelly ſhattered by a cannon ball; in a few minutes he expired, after having uttered theſe words: "My friends, I am dying, but don't let the cauſe of liberty expire with me." His comrades felt for him: the gallant Jaſper immediately removed his mangled corſe from the fight, and called aloud, "Let us revenge that brave man's death." The day after the action, his Excellency the Preſident preſented ſerjeant Jaſper with a ſword, as a mark of eſteem for his diſtinguiſhed valour.

On the 2d of July General Lee ſent a flag to the enemy, with a propoſal to exchange a priſoner for Col. Ethan Allen, who it was ſaid was in the city; a preſent of ſome freſh meat and vegetables was ſent at the ſame time. General Clinton being at Long Iſland, an anſwer was not received till two days afterwards, when he informed General Lee, that Col. Allen was not board, and in return for his preſent ſent ſome porter, cheeſe, &c. Two engineers came in the boat, but as they were received at ſome diſtance from the fort, they were deprived of an opportunity of ſeeing what they were probably ſent to obſerve.

A ſloop from the Weſt Indies, with gunpowder, &c. run aground on the 5th, in comining into Stono Inlet; ſhe a few days afterwards went to pieces, the cargo having been previouſly taken out.

A number of the enemy's tranſports went to Long Iſland about 10 days after the repulſe, and took on board all the troops on it and Goat Iſland. About the ſame time ſome of their frigates and armed veſſels went over the bar, and on the 13th the Briſtol made an attempt to go out, in which ſhe failed, having ſtruck on the bar. She ſucceeded in another attempt four days after, and came to an anchor off the harbour.

The tranſports, with the Solebay, Thunder, Friendſhip, and ſome of the ſmall armed veſſels, ſailed on the 20th, ſteering a ſouthward courſe; they were afterwards ſeen ſtanding to the eaſtward. On the ſame day a brigantine, having on board 50 ſoldiers and 6 ſailors, got aground near Dewees's Inlet. She was left unobſerved by the reſt, and on the day afterwards was taken by an armed flat, or floating battery, commanded by Lieutenant Pickering. The brigantine could not be got off, and was therefore burnt. She was mounted with ſix 4 pounders; the ſoldiers threw their ſmall arms overboard on ſeeing the approach of the flat. Four of the crew eſcaped in their boat.

On the 25th, the Experiment were over the bar, her lower tier of guns being taken out; ſhe came to an anchor near the Commodore, Syren, and three tranſports, lying off the harbour. A frigate, which had not been here before, came to the Commodore in the afternoon of the 25th. Next morning ſhe ſailed for the ſouthward, and two days after the Syren followed her.

This forenoon the Active, Sphinx, and a large tranſport, being all the enemy's veſſels within the bar, went out, and with the Experiment, Briſtol, 3 tranſports, and a tender, ſtood out to ſea, ſteering an E. N. E. courſe.

Within theſe few days a cargo of ſeven tons of gunpowder and a quantity of dry goods, has been ſafely landed in this colony.

In this gazette of May 31, our advices reſpecting the Indians gave reaſon to expect they would remain quiet; ſince which we have certain accounts of the Cherokees having killed ſeveral white people, and taken ſome priſoners. The other nations ſeem averſe to intermeddling in the preſent conteſt, and it is to be hoped the meaſures taken to fix them in their peaceable diſpoſitions will be ſucceſsful. There is the greateſt reaſon to expect the Cherokees will ſoon repent of their raſhneſs, as conſiderable bodies of men from Virginia, North Carolina, and this colony, are actually on their march into their country.

We hear, that about three weeks ago, two armed veſſels from St. Auguſtine cut a ſloop and ſchooner, loaded with rice, out of Ogeechie river in Georgia. A party from the ſame place have been employed in building a fort at St. Mary's; a boat belonging to them, with Captain Peter Bachop and ſeven others on board, was taken about a fortnight ſince, after ſome ſhot being exchanged; three of them were killed, and Capt. Bachop, with the other four, brought priſoners to Savannah.

Auguſt 21. Advices from Auguſta of the 11th inſtant inform us, that about a fortnight before, a party of 240 men, under the command of Major Jack, ſet out from Fort James on the creek lands, about ſixty miles to the weſtward of Auguſta, for Toogelo and Eſtatoe, the two neareſt Cherokee towns. After three days march, they arrived at the places, where they killed about thirteen Indians, and burned both towns. They likewiſe took one Holmes priſoner, who had been in Cameron's camp that very morning. After having effected this, the party returned home, and Major Jack arrived at Auguſta on the 10th of this month. The ſame advices add, that, in all appearance, the Cherookees will not receive any aid from the Creeks, but be left alone to extricate themſelves out of a quarrel they ſo raſhly and needleſsly involved themſelves in.

It is ſaid the enemy in Eaſt Florida have got a conſiderable freſh ſupply of live cattle, by plundering our defenceleſs inhabitants on the frontiers; but there is reaſon to expect they will ſuffer in their turn. A ſkirmiſh lately happened between a party of them and ſome Georgia rangers, in which each loſt two men: Some Creek Indians were with them, but on being called to by a Half-breed in our party, ſurrendered themſelves. They were well treated, and have ſince been ſent to their own nation in a quite different humour.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 28.

IT is ſaid the enemy on Long Iſland have been reinforced, and are now ſuppoſed to be 20,000 ſtrong. Yeſterday ſeveral ſkirmiſhes happened between our troops and theirs, but we cannot obtain any particular account. All we can learn is, that we have taken 22 priſoners, viz. a Captain, ſerjeant, corporal, and 16 privates, belonging to the marines, and Major Cudjo, commander of Lord Dunmore's black regiment. Never did troops behave with greater courage and reſolution, than ours did, on the occaſion. They made ſeveral attacks upon our lines, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs. Our troops are in high ſpirits. We hourly expect to hear of their renewing the attack.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 31.

An expreſs which arrived between 8 *and* 9 *o'clock this morning from* NEW YORK *brought the following letter.*

SIR, NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 27, 8 *o'clock*, P. M.

I THIS minute returned from our lines on Long Iſland, where I left his Excellency the General. From him I have it in command to inform Congreſs, that yeſterday he went there, and continued till evening; when, from the enemy's having landed a conſiderable part of their forces, and moſt of their movements, that there was reaſon to apprehend they would make, in a little time, a general attack.

"As they would have a wood to paſs through, before they could approach the lines, it was thought expedient to place a number of men there, on different roads leading from whence they were ſtationed, in order to harraſs and annoy them in their march. This being done, early this morning a ſmart engagement enſued between the enemy and our detachments, which, being unequal to the force they had to contend with, have ſuffered a pretty conſiderable loſs; at leaſt many of our men are miſſing. Among thoſe that have not returned are General Sullivan and Lord Stirling.

"The enemy's loſs is not known certainly, but we are told, by ſuch of our troops that were in the engagement, and what have come in, that they had many killed and wounded. Our party brought off a Lieutenant, ſerjeant, and corporal, with 20 privates priſoners.

"While the detachments were engaged, a column of the enemy deſcended from the woods, and marched towards the centre lines, with a deſign to make an impreſſion, but were repulſed.

"This evening they appeared very numerous about the ſkirts of the

woods, where they pitched several tents; and his Excellency inclines to think they mean to attack and force us from our lines by way of regular approaches, rather than in any other manner.

"To-day five ships of the line came up towards the town, where they seemed desirous of getting, as they returned along time against an unfavourable wind; and on my return this evening, I found a deserter from the 23d regiment, who informed me that they design, as soon as the wind will permit them, to come up, give us a severe cannonade and to silence our batteries, if possible. I am, &c."

The following Gentlemen, it is said, were killed in the late skirmish on Long Island, viz. Lieutenant Colonel Parry of the 2d battalion of Pennsylvania musketry; Major Abiel, in the New York militia; and Hermanus Rutgers, a Gentleman of New York, but of what rank in the army, or whether more than a volunteer, is not known.

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *August* 28.

"On Saturday a letter was discovered, which was written by Lieut. Colonel Zedwitz to Tryon. He says, that having consulted upon what he had accepted a commission through the [illegible] and now commanded a *rebel mob*; that the discovery of Forbes and the major had like to have ruined his scheme; that he had been at General Washington's, who wanted him to translate an advertisement to be dispersed among the Hessians, the purport of which was, that he would give each deserter among them, if they would join our army, 200 acres of land, a horse, and a cow, and the land only if they did not join our army; that a person at head-quarters could be prevailed on to give a weekly return of the number and state of our army for 4000l. in hard money, and he was not to be discovered, even if Zedwitz lost his life in the scheme; that he said he did not think 4000l. would be given, but he would promise him 2000l. that he, Zedwitz, was now Lieutenant Colonel, but daily expected a full commission, when he was to go and have the command of the forts up the North river, &c. He was tried this morning, and confessed the writing; said he did it to deceive Tryon, and got some money which was due to him from the Crown, for services performed in Germany. Sentence is not pronounced. Our people at Elizabeth town, and the enemy on Staten Island, cannonaded each other yesterday afternoon, without doing any damage, but disturbing a congregation."

Extract of a letter from an officer in Col. [illegible] *battalion of* Pennsylvania, *August* [illegible]

"Yesterday about 120 of our men were ordered on a guard to a place called [illegible] at night the sentries discovered two men coming up a water-melon patch, upon which our men fired upon them. The enemy then retreated, and about 1 o'clock advanced with about 2 or 300 men, and endeavoured to surround our guard; but they, being watchful, gave them 2 or 3 fires, and retreated, to alarm the remainder of the battalion, except one Lieutenant, and about 15 men, who have not been heard of as yet. About 4 o'clock this morning the alarm was given, by beating to arms, when the remainder of our battalion, accompanied by the Delaware and Maryland battalions, went to the place, where our men retreated from. About a quarter of a mile on this side we saw the enemy, when we got into the woods (our battalion being the advanced guard) amidst the incessant fire of their field pieces, loaded with grape shot, which continued till 10 o'clock. The Marylanders on their left flank, and we on their right, kept up a constant fire amidst all their cannon, and saw several of them fall; but they being too many for us, we retreated a little, and then made a stand. Our Lieutenant Colonel Parry was shot through the head, and I was under the necessity of retreating with him to this place, in order to secure his effects; since which I have heard the enemy are within 600 yards of our lines, which I think will cost them some number of men before they gain them."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *August* [illegible]

"I sit down, in the midst of confusion, to tell you that our people have been engaged with the enemy on Long Island all this morning, and are at it yet. We cannot get at particulars. Those who have come over say, the enemy have lost the most men. Lieutenant Colonel Parry, of one of the Pennsylvania battalions, is killed, he died heroically, urging his men on against the enemy. Your kinsman, Hermanus Rutgers, was killed yesterday. Several of the enemy's ships have attempted coming up this morning, but both wind and tide are ahead, and they are hitherto baffled. Our men on the island behave bravely. Heaven send them victory.

"35 minutes past 12 P. M. Firing still continues, with intermissions. A man of war coming up, said to be the Roebuck, has just lost, by a flaw, all she gained last tack. Several fires have been kindled on the island. I believe our people set fire to hay, grain, &c. to prevent the enemy's getting possession of them. Captain Farmer, of Colonel Miles's regiment, is slightly wounded in the foot, and brought to the city. I think some men of war will be up next tide.

"*P. S.* The first battalion of New York, Colonel Lasher, and the Pennsylvania and Maryland battalions, behaved with the greatest bravery, even to a fault; they were commanded by Lord Stirling. I fear some of the bravest officers from the southward are among the slain. We forced the enemy into their lines. Parry is killed, and Major Abeel of New York killed."

Extract of a letter from LONG ISLAND, Wednesday [illegible] *August*.

"I have the pleasure to inform you, I have survived a very warm engagement yesterday. Our battalion has suffered much, a great number of both officers and men being killed and missing. We retreated through a very heavy fire, and escaped by swimming over a river, or creek rather; my height was of service to me, as I touched almost all the way. Numbers of men got drowned. I have lost no officer, and [illegible] Captain Yeazey, and Lieutenant Butler, fell early in the engagement. We are now all safe in our lines and forts. The affair yesterday was only a skirmish on the island, about three miles from our lines. The particulars I cannot give you; but we were decoyed, [illegible] once surrounded, I am convinced, with 10,000 men."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *August* [illegible]

"Yesterday proved a very distressing one on Long Island. Great numbers killed on both sides, and I fear (though we cannot get certain accounts) that numbers of our people are taken; however, I am told they continue in high spirits. The Generals Sullivan, Stirling, and Parsons, went out of the lines too far, and were all missing this morning; with many others. An intelligible man just now come [illegible] ferry says, General Sullivan got in this morning, and brings [illegible] that General Stirling is killed, but he does not know any thing of General Parsons. It appears as difficult getting certain intelligence here, as can be with you. On the whole, I believe our troops behaved with spirit, and have not yet given way in their skirmishing to any equal number of the enemy, and have kept them from getting up to their lines and forts, which are well manned to receive them, should they get so far. I believe the enemy have got all the force they can spare from Staten Island on Long Island."

Extract of a letter from NEW YORK, *August* 29, 5 *o'clock* P. M.

"I am told the court-martial divided about Zedwitz, and have sentenced him to be broke, and rendered for ever incapable of holding any [illegible] office; but I do not know that the sentence has been confirmed by the General. It is a hard matter to get general intelligence from Long Island. Every man's attention seems confined solely to his own regiment. I have a line from head-quarters this morning, informing me that nothing of moment has turned up. There was a constant firing all yesterday afternoon, and till I went to bed last night; it appeared to be platoon firing, and now and then a field piece."

From sundry other letters from New York, we collect the following particulars: That Colonel Grant, member of the House of Commons, is killed; his hat with two bullet holes, and marked with his name, was found, also his gold watch. It is supposed the enemy had lost about 500 men, that there are about 300 of our men missing, and that General Parsons had returned safe into the fort with a few men; also, that two frigates, and a transport, had got up to Brookhaven, and were killing the cattle and salting them.

The following ADDRESS *of General* ROBERDEAU *to the* PENNSYLVANIA *Associators at* AMBOY, *is published by order of the Convention of* PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN MORRIS, jun. *Secretary.*

GENTLEMEN,

AS it hath pleased Providence, for the exercise of our patience, and for the defence of that freedom which we inherit from the Great Giver of all things, to call us from our families to the field; and as I have the honour of being your General officer, I trust you will take it well in me to endeavour to point out to you what [illegible] appears necessary, either for your own particular good, or the more noble object—the good of all.

It is our unavoidable lot to live in the day of trial; and, for my own part, as I am persuaded, from the haughty disposition of the English Nobles towards us, that a day of bloody separation must one time or other have happened, on that account, I say, I think it my duty to rejoice, and to reckon it among the number of my felicities in this world, that it has happened at a time when I can bear my part therein. If we can leave peace and freedom to our children and posterity, we leave them a fortune more valuable than gold.

As to our present condition as soldiers in camp, I would advise you to reflect, that a young army, so suddenly collected, and having every thing to learn and provide, will unavoidably be put to many inconveniencies, especially at first. It is a new life to us all, and young beginners in every state must expect trouble. But as we have taken up the *sword*, so likewise must we take up the *cross* of a soldier, and go through the *difficulties* as well as the dangers of the field. Hardship is the soldier's fate, and there is as much true honour in bearing it with a manly fortitude as in facing the cannon of an enemy. Patience under difficulties is one of the first virtues in a military character, and without which, no man, however brave, will ever be a soldier.

A number of complaints have been very justly made respecting the provision delivered out by the Commissaries; and I assure you, that no care or duty has been or shall be wanting in me, in concurrence with my senior in command, General Mercer, to have the provisions good, and the quantities justly given out; yet after all we must not expect to have things about us with that order and œconomy with which we had them at home. In times like these some sacrifice of conveniency must always be made to necessity. And if any man among us is so lost to all sense of virtue in this important struggle for life, liberty, and property, and the conservation of them to posterity, who, cannot, for a short time, put up with a soldier's fare, that he may afford his country that service she calls for, and which is greater than in all probability will ever be in his power, through his whole life, to render again, such a man is beneath mine and every honest American's respect or notice. Your reasonable complaints will be remedied, and, until *that* can be accomplished, I recommend it to you to shew your good sense by your good nature, and put up with things as well as you can.

But I find myself under the unpleasant necessity of taking notice of a dissatisfied spirit, which some how or other has crept in among some of us. Of your valour I have no doubt, and I warn you, as friends and fellow soldiers, that you listen not to those (should there be such among us) who would stir up discontent and uneasiness. Let us go home has been the cry of some; What! my friends, turn your backs on your enemies in three or four weeks time? Is it worth putting the continent to the expence of equipping and marching a body of men for the service only of *a few days*, and half that time spent in going and coming! Besides, can you expect any thing less, than that the enemy will follow you to your homes, joined by a large body of Tories, that will flock to them the moment you leave this spot? But we have wives and families, you'll say, and our business is at stake; the more reason then you have to stay; you are the very men whose duty it is not to go—here is the spot to make your defence—if you have a mind to keep the enemy from ravaging your country, fight them on the sea shore—if you would preserve your property and families in peace, then let not those who would destroy the one and distress the other, set their foot upon your shores. And if any of you have wives, connections, friends, or relations, who urge you to return, they may just as well invite the enemy to come along with you. There is no difference, in effect, between returning and being defeated—consider it well, Gentlemen—think for your country's good—look but across the water, and for your honour sake never let it be said that an army of sixpenny soldiers, picked up from prisons and dungeons, freed from transportation, the whipping post, and the gallows, fighting in the worst of causes and for the worst of Kings, bore the fatigue of war with stouter hearts than you.

That we have left a number of disaffected men behind us, who have contributed nothing or no just proportion to the service of the country which gives them bread, and which has raised them from poverty to plenty, is true, and too true, and that there are others who are meanly seeking to enrich themselves by your absence is equally true, but let not their vices be our example; if they have failed in duty, it is no reason we should.—And I have the pleasure of informing you, that the Convention has taken that matter under consideration, as appears by the following extract from their proceedings.

In CONVENTION, *July* 23.

"WHEREAS the Associators of this State, on the requisition of the "Hon. Continental Congress, have freely and bravely gone into the field "for the defence of the common liberties of America, while the non-"associators remain at home in peace and security, without affording, "by personal service or otherwise, that justice and necessary assistance "they owe to the State for their protection.

"*Therefore resolved*, that this Convention will take the most effectual "measures to render the burthen and expence of the inhabitants of this "State just and equal."—I have now Gentlemen to remind you of the condition on which you marched and engaged in the present service, which was, to continue therein "*until the Flying Camp of ten thousand* "*men could be collected to relieve you, unless you should be sooner discharged* "*by Congress.*"—These, Gentlemen, are the express words. I have wrote to the Convention to hasten the completion of the Flying Camp, and I need not point out to you the ruin and destruction that would follow, were any of you to quit your station before you are relieved; the enemy, in that case, would be encouraged to attack, either those who were brave enough to remain, or the army at New York, and perhaps a thousand of your brethren may fall for every hundred of you which at this time should withdraw from duty; a circumstance, Gentlemen, you would never, through life, be able to reconcile to your conscience, especially as it is possible that by our formidable numbers, and unanimous spirit, the enemy may be disheartened from attacking us.

I am desirous, Gentlemen, of having the matter plainly understood among you all, and I should be deficient in duty, both to you and the public, were I to speak a language that might tend to amuse or deceive you. I have no interest distinct from yours to make my entreaties necessary—the cause is as much yours as mine—you have the same at stake which I have—I am ready at any time to go with you through every necessary difficulty or danger, and I expect from you the same disposition. —Only consider the duty you owe to yourselves, to your families, and your country, and you need no other inducements; when you forget these, which I think is impossible you should, every other will be in vain. —And as a necessary companion to your bravery, I would recommend to you, Gentlemen, a strict observance of the discipline and duty of a soldier, a true spirit of liberty is a spirit of order, there can be no liberty preserved without order. The English army derive all their strength from a close attention to discipline, with them it supplies the want of virtue. In short, Gentlemen, though our cause is the most noble that ever man fought to defend, yet bravery without order will not be sufficient for the work we have to do; as we abound in the first, let us add to it the advantages of the last, and with those united, under the smiles of heaven, we have no reason to fear a glorious issue to our righteous cause.

To be RENTED, *for the Term of one, two, or three Years,*

A VERY good Plantation, on *Mill* Creek, about a Mile from *Hampton*, the Land is extremely rich, and very convenient for erecting Salt-Works; also a Plantation on the Head of *Mill* Creek, where the Water is very salt; likewise a Plantation within Half a Mile of *Hampton*, and is very good for Corn. Any Person inclinable to take any of the above-mentioned Land, may apply to Mr. *Jacob Wray* or Mr. *Miles King*, who will shew the Plantations, and make the Terms known.

N B. Any Person in Want of a complete Set of PUMP TOOLS, may be supplied, by applying to the above Gentlemen. (1)

DEEP SPRING, *Sept.* 21, 1776.

ALL the Officers, Cadets, and Soldiers of the 6th Regiment, now absent with Leave, are desired to join their Regiment immediately, although their limited Time of Absence should not be expired. Should any Soldier be so imprudent as to disobey this Order they will be most assuredly looked on Deserters and treated accordingly. M. BUCKNER, Col. 6th Regiment.

*** Wanted, in the 6th Regiment, a Chaplain, who is allowed 33⅓ Dollars per Month, and two Rations per Day.

To be SOLD, *on* THURSDAY *the* 24*th of* OCTOBER *at the Town of* MANCHESTER, *commonly called* ROCKEY RIDGE,

ABOUT FIFTY VIRGINIA BORN NEGROES, belonging to the Estate of *John Hylton*, deceased, among whom are some House Servants, and a good Carpenter. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to

(6) FRANCIS EPPES, } Executors.
JOHN HYLTON, }

To be SOLD, *on* MONDAY *the* 30*th Instant, to the highest Bidder, for ready Money, on the Premises,*

A TRACT of LAND lying in *Amelia* County, on *Hurricane* Creek, about 6 or 7 Miles below *Green* Church, whereon *Lewis Hammond* formerly lived, containing 105 Acres, more or less; the Land is good either for Tobacco, Wheat, or Corn, and has some Improvements on it. On *Wednesday* the 2d of *October* will be sold, at my House, in *Lunenburg* County, to the highest Bidder, a Quantity of broad and narrow BAR IRON. (2) JOHN PATERSON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 14, 1776.

THE Creditors of *Walter Bathurst* are desired to meet the Attorney General at the *Raleigh* Tavern, at 10 o'Clock on *Saturday* next, when their several Claims may be adjusted. (1)

To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder, on MONDAY *the* 11th *of* NOVEMBER, *at my Plantation, in* PRINCE EDWARD *County*,

ABOUT ten likely *Virginia* born Slaves, Stock, Crop of Corn, Wheat, and Tobacco. Two Years Credit will be allowed the Purchaser; and likewise will be exposed to Sale, the Tract of Land, containing abou 800 Acres, one Third of which is exceeding fine low Ground, two Plantations is on the Tract, and are both in fine Order for Cropping. Four Years Credit will be allowed for a considerable Part of the Purchase Money, on Bond, with approved Security, to

(6‖) ROBERT WALTON, Junior.

WANTED,

AT the Plantation of the late D[illegible] deceased, near *Fairfax* Church, in *Richmond* [illegible], for the next, and perhaps several succeeding Years, a STEWARD, or MANAGER. He must be well acquainted with the Cultivation of the Crops generally grown in the lower Part of this Country, as Tobacco, Wheat, *Indian* Corn, and Cotton, also understand the Management of Flax, from the seeding to the Hackle, and if he writes a good Hand, and has some Knowledge of Arithmetic, it will be the better, as he may occasionally be employed that Way. The Administrators of the said *Flood* will be glad to treat with any Man of such Abilities who comes properly recommended, by some Gentleman of Distinction, for his Honesty, Diligence, and Sobriety, and will give a Levy worth his Acceptance. If he has a Wife capable and willing to carry on Flax and Cotton Spinning with three or four Girls, she will find suitable Encouragement from

AUGUST 22, 1776. (1) ELIZABETH FLOOD, Administratrix. WILLIAM PEACHEY, LE ROY PEACHEY, } Administrators

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To be SOLD, to the highest Bidder, on TUESDAY *the first Day of* OCTOBER *next, for ready Money,*

TWO valuable LOTS in the Town of *Alexandria*, on which is a large and commodious Brick Store-House and other Houses, the Property of *Messrs. Glassford* and *Henderson*, whose Business at that Place is now entirely broke up.——The Lots have a Front of about 180 Feet on the main Street, and the same to the River, on which a most valuable Improvement is begun.-------The Sale will be in the Store-House at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon. An indisputable Title will be made to the Purchasers, by (2) ALEXANDER HENERSON.

COLCHESTER, *August* 30, 1776.

The SCHOONER

LIBERTY,

FORMERLY advertised, and now commanded by Capt. *Buckner*, having had her Bottom hurt with the Worm, by lying some Time in *Gloucester*, has got an entire new Bottom, Masts, Booms, Yards, &c. and is now as fine a Vessel as when first launched. She is on her Way round to the Falls of *James* River, and in a Fortnight can be ready for Sea. The Subscriber is now ready to treat with any Gentlemen wanting a Passage to *Scotland*, and as soon as the Number can be made up there she will proceed on the Voyage. The Terms will be made known on Application, and will be considerably under what has hitherto been paid on that Account, and the Vessel much better and larger than any that have yet sailed on that Business.

CHESTERFIELD, *Sept.* 11. 2‖ WILLIAM BLACK.

N. B. As the Season grows late, the sooner Application is made will be the better.

Wanted immediately,

FOUR or five JOURNEYMEN STOCKING-MAKERS for the Stocking Manufactory at *Fredericksburg*.

(4‖) ADAM ALLAN.

WHEREAS a certain *Solomon Lowry*, *Joseph Randolph*, and *Edmund Beasley*, came to my Plantation, in *Louisa* County, and in a forcible Manner, in my Absence, took therefrom, a CHESTNUT SORREL MARE, branded on the off Buttock G, paces, gallops, and trots, has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, and is about 7 or 8 Years old; which Mare to the best of my knowledge, I proved to be the Property of Mr. *John Smith* of *Prince Edward* County. This is to forewarn all persons from buying, trading, or in any Manner whatever receiving the said Mare at the Hands of either the above mentioned Persons, as they shall answer at their Peril for their Proceedings.

(1‖) WILLIAM SMITH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* [illegible], 1776.

AS I am in present Want of Pork, I will give 20*s.* per Hundred Gross, 9*d.* per Pound for Bacon, and 4*d.* per Pound for Mutton, delivered at this Place and *Gloucester* Town, and will continue to give the above Prices till Notice shall be given to the Contrary.

HENRY FIELD, Junior.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber the 7th Instant, a BLOOD BAY MARE about 14 Hands high, 4 Years old this Summer, neither docked nor branded, has a small Star in her Forehead, some white Spots under the Saddle, trots and gallops very well, is very fat, being but little used, has a Trick of throwing up her Head when rode, is almost done made Mare to her Height, was got by the noted Horse *Cripple*, and resembles the Breed. Whoever will let me know where she is, so that I get her again, shall have the above Reward, by applying to me in the lower End of *Hanover*, near *Newcastle*.

(2‖) WILLIAM PATE.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, on *Friday* the 16th Ult. a likely DARK BAY HORSE about 14 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Sprig Tail, marked on the near Shoulder B, and has two small black Spots upon the off Shoulder; paces, trots, and gallops. I will pay 20*s.* besides all reasonable Charges to any Person who delivers him to me at *Falmouth*.

(2‖) GEORGE HAMILTON.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1776.

THIS is to give Notice, that on the 10th Day of *October* next (being Court Day) will be sold, or rented, at this Place, LUNENBURG COURTHOUSE, with 200 Acres of Land; and on the next day will be rented, or sold, several PLANTATIONS of the Estate of *Robert Estes*, deceased, by

(2‖) ROBERT ESTES, ELISHA ESTES, } Executors.

N. B. The above to be entered on at *Christmas*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *September* 3, 1776.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Honourable the COURT of ADMIRALTY, will be sold on *Monday* the 23d Instant, for ready Money, the Sloop FRIENDSHIP, now lying in *Yeocomico* River, in *Westmoreland* County, with her Rigging, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, together with a twelve Hhd. FLAT; also the Schooner NEPTUNE, with her Rigging, &c. &c. and the Pilot Boat JANE JOHNSON, with her Rigging, &c. &c. The above mentioned Vessels, with their Appurtenances, may be seen by applying to Captain *John Sherman Woodcock*, near where the said Vessels lie.

2 BENJAMIN POWELL, Marshal.

THOMAS JOHNSON, *of* BRUNSWICK,

WHO is well known for his Abilities in the Cure of the Flux, gives Notice that he also cures the following Disorders, *viz.* the Spleen, Cholic, Asthma, and any Kind of Fevers, the Ague and Fever, lingering Disorders, bad Coughs, Scurvy, any Kind of running Humours or scorbutic Disorders, the Yaws and *French* Disorder without Salivation, sore Legs, Dropsy, Scurvy in the Gums, and has the greatest Reason to believe he can cure the Consumption if timely applied to. He uses very few Medicines except what he makes himself. (2)

By the Hon. JOHN PAGE, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *BENJAMIN WOODWARD*, late of the Parish of *Bath*, in the County of *Dinwiddie*, Silversmith, having been duly examined at a Court for that Purpose, held in the said County, on Suspicion of having feloniously counterfeited the continental, *Virginia*, and *North Carolina* Paper Currencies, was remanded to Gaol to be tried for the said Offence, and escaped therefrom: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Council of State of the said Commonwealth, to issue this Proclamation, charging and commanding all Constables, Sheriffs, and other Officers throughout the said Commonwealth, to make diligent Search and Inquiry after the said *Benjamin Woodward*, and him, when found, to convey to the public Gaol in the City of *Williamsburg*. And I do farthermore, by these Presents, offer a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS, to be paid unto whatever Person or Persons shall apprehend the said *Benjamin Woodward*, and secure him in the said public Gaol.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at the Council Chamber, in the said City of Williamsburg, the 30th Day of August 1776.

JOHN PAGE.

The said *Benjamin Woodward* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, about 30 Years of Age, of a pale Complexion, has Chestnut coloured Hair, well proportioned, looks grave, and has an insinuating Manner of Address.

BY Order of the Honourable the COURT of ADMIRALTY, will be sold on *Saturday* the 21st Instant, at *Burdett's Wharf*, on *Chincoteague*, in *Accomack* County, for ready Money, ELEVEN THOUSAND GALLONS OF MOLOSSES, imported in the *Betsey*.

Sept. 3, 1776. 2 BEN: POWELL, Marshal.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the second Week in *May* last, a Servant Man named JOHN NEWTON, about 20 Years of age, 5 Feet 5 or 6 Inches high, sleander made, is an *Exotic Indian* by Birth, has been about twelve Months in *Virginia*, but lived ten Years (as he says) in *England*, in the Service of Sir *Charles Whitworth*. He wears long black Hair, which inclines to curl, tied behind, and pinned up at the Sides; has a very sour Look, and his Lips project remarkably forward. He left his Master on the Road from *Williamsburg*, between *King William* Courthouse and *Todd's Bridge*, where he was left behind to come on slowly with a tired Horse (which I have been informed is since dead) but has never made his Appearance at Home. He had on a Beaver Hat, much worn, a short Postilion's Coat lapelled, and a Waistcoat of light brown Frieze, with common flat Metal Buttons, Country made Shoes and Stockings, and a Pair of large single-rimmed Pinchbeck Buckles. He has been at *Richmond*, *Williamsburg*, and in other Parts of the Country, in the Service of Mr. *George Reotes of Fredericksburg*, and Colonel *Blackburn* of *Prince William*, of whom I had him; and as he is a good Barber and Hair-Dresser, it is probable he may endeavour to follow those Occupations as a free Man. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and secures him in Gaol, giving me information thereof, so that I may get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward; and if delivered to me at *Westwood*, in *Prince William*, further reasonable Charges, paid by WILLIAM BROWN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 31, 1776.

A Person in this City would give ready Money for one or two NEGRO BOYS that are fit to be put to Trade. Enquire of the Printers of this Paper. (2‖)

TAKEN up, in *Surry*, a BRINDLED BULL about 4 Years old, [illegible], has some White under his Belly, and a white Spot on his left [illegible] flanked, and appraised to 2l. 10s.

(1) JOHN WATKINS, Junior

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Spotsylvania*, last *April*, a Negro Man named LEN, about 19 Years old, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, stutters in his Speech, has an impudent Look, a wide Mouth, and a Scar over one of his Eyes. Whoever delivers the said Slave to me shall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

(2‖) SAMUEL COLEMAN.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a BLACK HORSE about 5 Feet high, supposed to be 10 Years old, a small Star in his Forehead, appears to have been lately much worked, shod before, is a natural Pacer, and branded on the near Buttock I F. Posted and appraised to 27l. 10s.

(2‖) RICHARD COLEMAN.

FOR SALE,

THE Houses and Lots in *Petersburg*, formerly advertised by Mr. *Richard Hanson*. For Terms apply to

8 ROGER ATKINSON.
RICHARD TAYLOR.

ANY Person who wants to buy either Waggon, Chair, or Riding HORSES, and a good WAGGON and GEAR, may be supplied by applying to my Managers at the Tavern near the College formerly kept by Mrs. *Comp*.

(tf) MATTHEW MARABLE.

SUSSEX, *August* 16, 1776.

WHEREAS I gave Mr. *John Cole* a Bond for nineteen Pounds, dated *August* 15th, 1776, payable upon certain Conditions, and have Reason to believe it is not in his Power to comply with them: This is to forewarn all Persons from taking an Assignment of the same, as I am determined not to pay it unless he fulfils the Engagement. JOHN HARGROVE.

To be sold, at public Auction, pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr. John Todd Bickerton, *deceased, at* Bedford *Courthouse, on* Monday *the* 23*d of* September *next, being Court Day,*

A TRACT of LAND on *Falling* River, in said County, containing 1848 Acres, with a Plantation and Improvements thereon. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaser giving Bond, with approved Security, to (8) THE EXECUTORS.

N. B. Mrs. *Martha Irwin* claims Dower in the above Land.

WILLIAMSBURG, *August* 24, 1776.

JOURNEYMEN GUNSMITHS and BLACKSMITHS will meet with good Encouragement from the Subscriber. Likewise are wanting 8 or 10 healthy BOYS as Apprentices. (tf) JAMES ANDERSON.

AMHERST, *June* 6, 1776.

RUN from the Subscriber, the 15th of last Month, a remarkably strong well made Negro Fellow named BEN, formerly the Property of Mr. *John Nicholas* of *Buckingham*, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, 30 Years old, with thick Legs, a surly Countenance, coarse Voice, and works at the Carpenter's and Shoemaker's Trades. He passed last Fall, at *Fredericksburg*, for a free Man, by the Name of *John Savage*, and has an *Indian* Woman for his Wife who some Time ago lived in *Goochland*. It is probable they are together, as she sold off, and moved from her late Dwelling Place in *Albemarle*, a few Days before the Fellow ran away. Any Person that will deliver the above Slave to Mr. *John Nicholas* in *Buckingham*, or the Subscriber in *Amherst*, shall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, and what the Law allows.

(12‖) PATRICK ROSE.

WANTED, at *Hunter's* Iron Works, the Falls of *Rappahannock* River, [illegible] Story of [illegible] Arms, a Number of Hands who understand [illegible] File, also Anchor Smiths, Blacksmiths, and Nailers, to whom [illegible] given; where may be had, for ready [illegible] Shears, Files, and a Variety of Articles [illegible] where Tradesmen of every Kind, who [illegible] Acre Lots of Land, on a small Ground Rent for [illegible] Shipbuilding, Provisions, and the Produce [illegible] taken in Payment for the same. Apply to *John Hunter*, Works. (10)